FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes launched successful raids on two "large maritime targets" off the Iranian coast 9 November, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Lloyds of London confirmed that an Iranian oil tanker and a Cypriot tanker built for an Iranian company were damaged by Iraqi air strikes, INA reported.

Leaders of two major Iraqi Kurdish movements reached an agreement in Tehran recently to mobilize their resources and expand their activities in northern Iraq against President Saddam Husayn's regime, IRNA announced 8 November. The agreement was concluded between Kurdistan Democratic Party leader Idris Barzani and Patriotic Union of Kurdistan leader Jalal Talabani, IRNA said, adding that Iranian representatives attended the meeting.

Regarding arms supplies to Iran, the Iraqi paper *Al-Qadisiyah* noted "recent revelations" and "scandals" concerning "Zionist-Khomeyniite cooperation in the field of armaments," stressing that this "affirms the partnership between the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime in imposing the war on Iraq." The Iraqi editorial, which was cited by Voice of the Masses, did not mention international press reports about U.S. arms supplies to Iran. The issue of U.S. contacts with Iran was raised by several Arab newspapers outside Iraq, including Egypt's *Al-Ahram*, which described the alleged U.S. attempt to barter weapons for hostages as "humiliating," according to MENA.

In another arms supply development, TANJUG cited Portugese reports that an Iranian airliner loaded military material at Lisbon Airport 7 November.

Iran

Khomeyni Speech — The Islamic Republic was established "without depending on any individual" and it will survive "whether I am here or not," Aya.ollah Ruhollah Khomeyni declared in a 9 November speech broadcast by Tehran radio. People will not abandon their daily prayers or their Mecca pilgrimage just because "someone disappears," he said. Noting "daily rumors" that he is dying, Khomeyni acknowledged that "death is for everyone."

Arrests — Majlis Deputy Ahmad Kashani and several "misled" military personnel have been arrested for disseminating clandestine circulars "inspired by the counterrevolution," the Intelligence Ministry announced in a statement reported by Tehran radio.

Israel

Vanunu Affair — Mordekhay Vanunu is being detained in Israel in accordance with a court order, the government Secretariat announced in a statement reported by IDF radio 9 November. All rumors alleging that Vanunu was kidnapped from British soil are "totally unfounded," the statement asserted, adding "the report that Mr Peres contacted Mrs Thatcher to inform her on something that never took place is equally unfounded." In a related report, Jerusalem radio said that Vanunu is suspected of committing serious transgressions of the penal code dealing with state security, noting that some of the crimes in this chapter carry life imprisonment and death sentences.

Comment, Denial on Arms to Iran — Commenting on worldwide press reports about U.S. contacts with Iran and related Israeli military supplies to Iran, *Ma'Ariv* stressed that an authoritative and official clarification of these matters is now called for in both Washington and Jerusalem. *Davar* subsequently cited the cabinet secretary's statement that Israel "does not sell arms to Iran."

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak appointed 'Atif Muhammad Najib Sidqi prime minister and instructed him to form a new government following the resignation of 'Ali Lufti and his cabinet 9 November, MENA reported. According to the text of President Mubarak's letter of appointment carried by MENA, the prime minister designate is entrusted with forming a cabinet which will "give strong impetus" to ongoing reform. President Mubarak called on the new cabinet to "mobilize all domestic and foreign resources" to stimulate the economy. He also charged it with preparing a plan to control the prices of basic commodities, safeguarding public order, and improving social services, especially the education and medical systems.

French Hostages in Lebanon

The "Organization of Revolutionary Justice" announced 10 November that it will release several French hostages shortly, AFP reported.

Syria

The ability of European decisionmaking to resist U.S. pressure will be put to the test as the EEC ministers meet to consider sanctions against Syria, *Al-Ba'th* asserted in a 10 November editorial quoted by Damascus radio. In addition, the radio highlighted a *Tishrin* commentary concluding that U.S. pressure on Syria is increasing regional tension. Earlier, in a 7 November message to workers broadcast by Damascus television, President Hafiz al-Asad asserted that the people's steadfast adherence to Syria's pan-Arab line will defeat "imperialist-Zionist plots."

The Syrian Arab Nationality Law of 1969 was amended to state that any resident of Syria who bears "the nationality of an Arab country" and is of good character may be granted citizenship upon written application, according to a 9 November presidential decree broadcast on Damascus radio.

Libya

The Foreign Liaison Bureau issued a statement warning the EEC that Libya will respond to "aggressive action" against Syria, Tripoli television reported 9 November. The statement called on Arab countries to withdraw their assets from the West, establish an oil embargo, and boycott Western goods. In another expression of solidarity with Syria, a Pan-Arab Command statement carried by Tripoli television 9 November noted that the command is mobilizing its forces to support Syria.

Jordan

In an 8 November speech broadcast by Amman radio, King Husayn stressed the need for regional and international support in implementing Jordan's comprehensive development program for the West Bank and Gaza. The king, who was addressing the opening of the Jordanian Development Conference, pointed out that the program is an extension of Jordan's economic stategy emphasizing Arab economic integration to promote peace and stability and protect Arab interests. In remarks to Amman television, conference chairman Crown Prince Hasan noted that the PLO representative in Amman was invited but was "in Romania or elsewhere."

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba expelled Socialist Destourian official Ahmed Kadidi from the party, Tunis radio reported. According to KUNA, Kadidi is a close friend of former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

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Bill Passed Allowing Lifting of Martial Law

BK101317 Dhaka Overseas Service in English
1230 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Bangladesh Parliament has passed the Seventh Constitutional Amendment Bill 1986 paving the way for withdrawal of martial law in the country. The amendment bill was carried 223 to 0 votes, which is more than a two-third majority required for the passage of the bill. The bill which was moved by Law and Justice Mister A.K. Nurul Islam, ratifies and confirms the proclamation of 24 March 1982 and all other proclamation orders, regulations, ordinances, laws, actions, and decisions taken during the martial law. It also validates sentences passed by any court or tribunal and all appointments made during the period to any office mentioned in the Constitution.

The leaders of parliament groups of Bangladesh Muslim League, Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal — both Rob and Siraj factions — a leader of the BAKSAL [Bangladesh Awami Krishak Sramik Awami League], and an independent member spoke on the bill. From the treasury bench, which holds 210 seats in the House, the three deputy prime ministers and the leader of the House took part in discussion.

Winding up the discussion, the prime minister, Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, said the bill was brought in view of the historic necessity of taking the nation back to constitutional rule. It reflects the hopes and aspirations of the nation. The bill may not only help to lift martial law but will also give legal coverage to the silent social revolution initiated by President Ershad.

The leader of the House listed various reformative measures and epoch-making steps effected by the present government, including the decentralization of administration through the introduction of upazila [subdivisional] system, legal and land reform, and drug policy.

The prime minister said a jail code committee comprising members of parliament is being set up to go into the question of changing the jail code as demanded by some opposition leaders. A similar parliamentary committee will also be set up to give recommendations to ensure sanctity of educational institutions.

The prime minsiter also assured the opposition members of constant government concern toward arresting the rising trend of price level.

Foreign Minister Takes Oath of Office

BK091605 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] President Ershad administered the oath of office to Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury at Banga Bhavan in Dhaka today. Mr Chowdhury, who was in New York discharging the responsibility of the president of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly could not take his oath when the new cabinet was sworn in last Monday [3 November]. The foreign minister returned home this morning.

To Visit USSR 25 December

BK080727 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury will pay a 7-day official visit to the Soviet Union from the 25th of next month. The visit, first by a Bangladesh foreign minister to Moscow in 11 years will take place at the invitation of Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. Mr Chowdhury has also been invited by the Philippines Government to visit Manila for which a day is yet to be fixed.

Prohibitory Order Issued for House Session

BK071013 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0110 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Dhaka metropolitan police have prohibited the carrying of arms, explosive substances, incriminating articles, and any assembly or procession in certain areas in and around Jatiya Sangsad Bhavan [Parliament House] from the 9th of this month. The prohibition order has been issued to ensure smooth and peaceful conduct of Jatiya Sangsad session beginning on the 10th. The whole of Jatiya Sangsad Bhavan complex — including roads and by-lanes bounded by Mirpur Road from Shyamali cinema hall to the crossing of Dhanmandi Road No 27 on the west, Mymensingh Road from Old Airport to Bangla Motor on the east; Manik Mian Avenue and Indira Road on the south, and the road connecting (Aragaon) Road and Mirpuj Road adjacent to the Planning Commission at Shere Bangla Nagar in the north — will come under this prohibitory order. The order will remain valid till the end of the ensuing session of parliament and until further order.

'Unusual Number' of Troops Said Moving into Punjab

BK101506 Hong Kong AFP in English 1458 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 11 (AFP) — Indian troops were moving by road and rail Monday into the Punjab, which borders Pakistan, eyewitnesses and railway officials said. Witnesses in Punjab said an unusual number of convoys of Army lorries carrying troops were on the main artery, the grand trunk road. A senior railways official said special troops and equipment trains had been put on into the western sector, which includes Punjab, Kashmir and Rajasthan, all bordering Pakistan.

India's northern railways announced Sunday the cancellation of its eight major trains of Monday going towards the northwestern border and terminated three more at New Delhi. The official said the trains had been cancelled indefinitely and troop train movements would continue until the end of the month.

India's Defence Ministry spokesman in New Delhi A.K. Roy neither confirmed nor denied the troop movements. He said winter was the best time for manoeuvres and that if any exercises were under way, "there is nothing unusual about it."

The government has previously announced intentions to seal off the border area in a bid to prevent infiltration into Punjab by Sikh militants who India alleges are trained by Pakistan, a charge denied by Islamabad. A Border Security Force spokesman in Delhi said the BSF, which has responsibility for the border, had been asked to step up patrols within 500 metres (yards) of the border.

Defence sources said a division strength force was being moved into the Punjab. India's Air Force base at Ambala in Haryana State, which borders Punjab, had begun manoeuvres, the sources said.

An AFP correspondent in Amritsar said the troops had not reached the holy city, but witnesses reached over the telephone had seen convoys of soldiers in Batala, some 50 kilometres (30 miles) from the border and at Baba Bakala, 80 kilometres (50 miles) from the border.

Observers said it was the first time in more than eight years that a regional train service had been cancelled to allow troops to move into Punjab.

Minister of State for Defence Shivraj Patil told the upper house of Parliament Thursday he had reports of the movement of Pakistani troops near the border in connection with annual winter training exercises, but no evidence of an unusual concentration of forces. He said the government kept under watch all developments related to India's security and would take appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness. The two neighbours have gone to war three times since Pakistan was set up and separated from India in 1947.

Minister Says Relations With Pakistan Worsened

BK071252 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The relations between India and Pakistan have deteriorated in the recent months. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, told the Lok Sabha today that infiltration of Pakistanis into Punjab and other states, help to extremists, and similar negative actions on the part of Islamabad had contributed to this. He said Pakistan recently raised the Kashmir issue both at the Nonaligned Movement summit at Harare and at the United Nations in contravention of the Simla Agreement.

Abdullah Sworn in as Kashmir Chief Minister

BK070937 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Dr Farooq Abdullah was sworn in as the chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir shortly after midnight last night. The governor, Mr Jagmohan, administered the oath of office and secrecy at a function in Raj Bhavan [Governor's House] in Jammu. The other members of the new National Conference-F-Congress-I coalition government will be sworn in later today. Several leaders of both parties including the tourism minister, Mufti Mohammad Syed; the minister of state for surface transport, Mr Rajesh Pilot; the All India Congress Committee-I general secretary, Mr A.K. Anthony; and the patron of the National Conference-F, Bebum Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, were present.

Speaking after the ceremony, Dr Farooq Abdullah said that the Congress-I-National Conference-F alliance will promote the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and will serve the large national interest. He said ministers from both the parties will be sworn in at 1600 this afternoon.

Earlier, Dr Abdullah staked his claim with the governor, Mr Jagmohan, to form a coalition government after the Congress-I legislature party leader, Maulvi Iftikhar Ansari, formally informed the governor of his party's support to Dr Abdullah. Our Jammu correspondent, 'Ajit Singh, reports that the swearing in ceremony was timed for after midnight as president's rule imposed on the 7th of September lapsed automatically at midnight as Parliament had not approved the proclamation. Our correspondent says that Dr Abdullah takes over as chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir for the second time after a gap of 28 months. The National Conference government, which he led earlier, fell in July 1984 after 13 of his party members of Legislative Assembly withdrew their support. At present, the National Conference-F has 33 members and the Congress-I 25 in the 77- member assembly.

Strike Called; 'Poor Response'

BK070941 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] In Jammu, the bundh [strike] call by the Pradesh [State] Bharatiya Janata Party to protest against, what it called, the formation of an undemocratic coalition government in the state

evoked poor response today. Barring closure of some shops in the old city, business establishments in the outlying areas of the city remained open. The city transport plied normally and government offices, banks, and educational institutions functioned as usual. In the city chowk [central] area, the police chased away some miscreants pelting stones.

New Kashmir Ministry Sworn In
BK071615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpt] A 9-member ministry headed by Dr Farooq Abdullah has assumed office in Jammu and Kashmir. Three ministers from Congress-I and five from National Conference-Farooq were sworn in this evening. The governor, Mr Jagmohan, administered the oath of office and secrecy to them. The ministers belonging to National Conference-Farooq are: Mr Mohi-ud-Din Shah, Maulana Atta Ullah Saharwardy, Mr Abdul Ahad, Mr (R.S. Chib), Mr Abdus Salam (Deba). The Congress-I ministers are Master Beli Ram, Chaudhry Mohammad Aslam, and Mr Mula Ram. The fourth minister from the Congress-I Party, (Mir Ghulam Mohammad Labjan), will be sworn in tomorrow. Dr Farooq Abdullah was sworn in as the chief minister last night. Besides Dr Farooq Abdullah, the union minister of state for transport, Mr Rajesh Pilot; the chief justice of Jammu and Kashmir high court; senior officials and legislators attended the swearing in ceremony at Raj Bhavan.

In its first meeting soon after the swearing in, the state cabinet today recommended the dissolution of the state assembly to the state governor.

Addressing a press conference in Jammu this evening, the chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, said that a letter to this effect has been sent to Mr Jagmohan requesting him to initiate steps to hold early elections. The chief minister said that National Conference and the Congress-I will jointly fight the forthcoming elections. Strongly refuting that there were any ideological differences between the two parties, Dr Abdullah felt that March next year would be ideal for holding the elections. The chief minister said that a 4-member coordinating committee headed by a central leader is being set up to bring the two parties closer and streamline the working of the government. [passage omitted]

Kashmir Assembly 'Dissolved'
BK080439 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly has been dissolved. The governor, Mr Jagmohan, issued a notification to this effect in Jammu last evening dissolving the house on the reccommendation of the state cabinet. The assembly which was elected in June 1983 has been dissolved 2 years and 7 months before completion of its 6 year term. Our Jammu correspondent, 'Ajith Singh, reports: [Begin recording] Dissolution of the assembly came within hours of the installation of the National Conference-Congress-I coalition government and paved the way for the assembly election in the state, which the new chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, would like to be held in March next year. [Words indistinct] was the part of the accord between the two parties to fight the coming election under an alliance. The dissolution of the assembly was the climax of the hectic political activities in Jammu and Kashmir during past 8 days. The president's rule lapsed at midnight on Thursday [6 November] and shortly thereafter, Dr Farooq Abdullah was sworn in as the chief minister. [passage omitted] The Cabinet held its first meeting soon after the swearing in ceremony and the chief minister appeared at a press conference to announce the cabinet decision of recommending the dissolution of the state assembly which he said has lost its representative character. [end recording]

Dr Farooq Abdullah said the government will meet the challenge of antinational elements at the political level, and all those detained under the public safety act will be released after reviewing their cases.

The General Secretary of the state Congress-I Mr Dharampal Sharma, has welcomed the dissolution of the assembly saying that the people's verdict will bring stability to the political life in the state.

'1,000 Tamil Separatists' Arrested in Tamil Nadu
BK081406 Hong Kong AFP in English 1401 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 8 (AFP) — Police arrested and disarmed more than 1,000 Sri Lankan Tamil separatists in southern India Saturday in an apparent move to force them to accept Colombo's peace proposals, the *Press Trust of India* (PTI) reported Saturday. The separatists, based in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, were rounded up and released after questioning, the new agency said. It was the first such crackdown by the Indian authorities.

PTI said those arrested belonged to five guerrilla groups: the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation, the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students and the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam.

Tamil separatists this week turned down Colombo's proposals for greater autonomy for the mainly Tamil north and east of Sri Lanka, saying the proposals did not satisfy their demand for a single Tamil homeland.

There was no immediate reaction to the police swoop from the separatist groups.

Ten separatists were rounded up last week after they shot dead an Indian social worker in the city of Madras.

'Militant' Leaders Among Detainees
BK081658 Hong Kong AFP in English 1642 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Madras, India, Nov 8 (AFP) — More than one hundred Sri Lankan Tamil militants were arrested and disarmed in a pre-dawn police swoop in the south Indian State of Tamil Nadu Saturday in an apparent move to force them to hold peace talks with the island national government, militant sources here said.

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Hundreds of armed policemen conducted simultaneous raids on militant camps, offices, and residences all over the state and confiscated a huge quantity of arms and ammunition besides taking away top guerrilla commanders for questioning, the sources said. [passage omitted]

The militant leaders, who were held for several hours, were released after being asked to eschew "terrorist activities" while remaining as political refugees in Tamil Nadu, the sources said.

The raids, reportedly cleared by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, came a week before Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene visits India to participate in a seven-nation regional meeting and in the immediate aftermath of the militants' rejection of Colombo's latest peace proposals.

The massive police crackdown, the first since the militants made Tamil Nadu their base in 1983, netted a rich haul of arms, including SAM missiles, rocket launchers, AK-47 semi-automatic rifles, mortars, hand grenades, pistols, ammunition clips for rifles and shotguns, and a huge quantity of gelatine solution used for making explosives, the sources said.

Among those arrested and questioned were Velupillai Prabhakaran, leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the biggest among all militant groups, and his political adviser Anton Balasingham.

The raids also had the sanction of Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. G. Ramachandran, who was in New Delhi Saturday briefing Mr Gandhi about the militants' views on the ethnic question in Sri Lanka, the sources said.

Also held were leaders of four other militant groups, including the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO), the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Student (EROS), and the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOT).

The raids were peaceful and spread all over the state, including the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Madura, South Arcot, Anna, Chingleput, Salem, Thanjavur and Ramanathpura, besides Madras city, Tamil Nadu's capital.

Attempts by some of the militant groups to ferry their arms and ammunition to northern Sri Lanka were frustrated by rough weather in the Indian Ocean, the sources said.

Police, who declined to comment on the raids, also questioned Panagoda Naheswaran, leader of the Tamil Eelam Army, a minor guerrilla group, the sources said.

The militants were warned not to leave Tamil Nadu during the meeting later this month of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in Bangalore, some 285 kilometres (178 miles) west of Madras. Mr Gandhi and Mr Jayewardene are expected to discuss the Tamil question in Bangalore.

The Tamil Nadu police arrested 10 members of the EPRLF in Madras last week after they fired on a group of people, killing a social worker and wounding two others. Some 4,000-5,000 Tamil militants are believed to be based in Tamil Nadu.

The militant leaders have refused to negotiate with Colombo, saying they would settle for nothing short of a Tamil homeland. They have boycotted two rounds of peace talks brought through Indian mediation between Sri Lankan Government and the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF).

Relations between Indian and Sri Lanka improved after an official Indian delegation visited Colombo in April for discussions on a new set of proposals to resolve the island's ethnic problem. The proposals were first outlined by Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed in New Delhi at a meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in Mid-April. Tamil officials subsequently decided not to discuss the proposals with Sri Lankan officials.

'Official' Spokesman on Raids

BK091249 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi that the action taken by the Tamil Nadu police yesterday was in the light of developments affecting the law and order situation in the state. The spokesman gave the clarification while replying to queries from newsmen on the raids conducted by the Tamil Nadu police on the residence and offices of a number of Tamil militants. He said the state government had taken the action that it considered necessary and informed the center.

Asked whether the center was consulted, the spokesman said the law and order is a state subject and, therefore, there is no question of state government seeking prior concurrence of the center for the action. He disclosed that the concerned Tamil militants are under house detention. These detentions have nothing to do with the good offices of the Government of India to find a political solution to the ethnic issue in Sri Lanka.

Replying to a question, the spokesman categorically denied that there are any training camps of Tamil militants on the Indian soil.

Moves Under Way for Gandhi, Jayewardene Talks

BK090922 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Diplomatic activities are building up both in Colombo and New Delhi for the forthcoming meeting between the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Sri Lankan president when Mr Jayewardene visits Bangalore next weekend for the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit. The Indian high commissioner, Mr J.N. Dixit, who had two meetings with the Sri Lankan president and met a number of other prominent government leaders, left Colombo earlier than scheduled.

The Sri Lankan media have prominently noticed reports about several Tamil militants being detained and arms recovered in

Tamil Nadu. Our Colombo correspondent, Plabon Majumder, reports that while no official reaction to the Tamil Nadu police action is yet available, political observers in the Sri Lankan capital look upon this as a welcome move to soften the stand the militants had reportedly taken in their response to the latest government peace proposals.

Meanwhile, five Tamil militants were killed in encounters with the security forces in the northern districts of Kilinochchi and Jaffna yesterday.

'Veteran Leader' Shot Dead in Punjab 7 Nov

BK080305 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] In Punjab, Dr Kalicharan Sharma, a veteran leader, was shot dead in Ludhiana near his residence by suspected terrorists last night. Dr Sharma was going to his house on a moped when he was fired at. He died on the spot. The assailants managed to escape.

SRI LANKA

Clandestine 'Voice of Tamil Eelam' Radio Heard

WA101918 [Editorial Report] A radio identifying itself as "The Voice of Tamil Eelam" ("The Voice of Tamil Country") was heard signing on on 7010 kHz at 1030 GMT on 6 November. The radio broadcast 1030-1130 and 1315-1430 GMT in Tamil and English. The radio did not announce its location, but a commentary broadcast at 1036 GMT referred to "sources here in Madras." The content of the broadcasts supports establishing a state of Tamil Eelam. An AFP report from New Delhi on 6 November 1983 said that the inaugural broadcast of a radio calling itself "The Voice of the Tamil State" was heard on 4 November 1983.

Minister on India's Arrest of 'Terrorists'

BK091119 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] The minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, has said that the day peace will be restored to Sri Lanka is near and appealed to the people to be patient during this period. Speaking on the final day of the 129th Mahapola [Fair] at Vellabaya last night, the minister referred to the arrest of terrorists by the Indian Government and said there are training camps for terrorists in Tamil Nadu. He said that this period has, however, now ended by the arrest of the terrorists by the Indian Government.

Seizure of SAM Missiles Checked

BK100809 Hong Kong AFP in English 0753 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Colombo, Nov 10 (AFP) — Sri Lanka wants to verify press reports that Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles were among the weapons confiscated from militant Tamil separatists during police raids Saturday in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, official sources said Monday.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said he was checking the reports that SAM missiles were among a host of sophisticated weapons captured by Indian police in a massive pre-dawn swooop on offices and safe houses of the major Sri Lankan militant tamil groups based in southern India. Mr Athulathmudali did not say how he was attempting to verify the reports, but informed sources here said New Delhi would be asked for confirmation through normal diplomatic channels. He said that if the Madras police had found SAM missiles it meant the militants were planning to ferry them across the Palk Strait to be used in the fighting in Sri Lanka.

The national security minister called the Tamil Nadu crackdown on the militant separatist groups a victory for "quiet diplomacy." The police swoop followed the killing of one person and wounding of several others in Madras after militants opened fire on a group of people.

"We have been telling the Indian authorities that one day the guns of the militants will be turned on the Indian people. It has happened," Mr Athulathmudali said. The confiscation of a large quantity of arms and ammunition proved that Sri Lanka's warnings were well-founded, he added.

There have been persistent rumors here that the militants were trying to acquire SAM-7 missiles to reduce the military advantage the government had through its air force. The government has beefed up its air power with Italian ground attack planes and U.S.-made helicopters to provide support to ground troops holed up in barracks in the northern province, sources said. The Armed Forces also wanted aircraft to transport troops quickly to trouble sports, the sources said. With the Sri Lankan Government strengthening its Air Force, rumors have been circulating that the militants were looking around in the international arms market and turning to contacts in national liberation movements with a view to purchasing the SAM-7 missiles.

Militants have taken regular pot-shots at aircraft landing or taking off from air strips in the troubled north and east, particularly in the Jaffna peninsula, sources said. The militants have not yet brought down an aircaft, but have damaged a couple of helicopters and a troop-transport plane in recent months, the sources said.

SSme 4,000-5,000 Tamil militants are believed to be based in Tamil Nadu. The militant separatist groups have refused to negotiate with Colombo, saying they would settle for nothing short of a Tamil homeland. They have boycotted two rounds of peace talks brought about through Indian mediation between the Colombo government and the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front.

Troops Kill Six 'Terrorists' in Ambush

BK100903 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0843 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Colombo, Nov 10 (LANKA PUWATH) — Sri Lankan Government troops in ambush, killed six armed separatist terrorists who were travelling in an ELF van, at Poorvasankulam, Vavuniya in northern Sri Lanka yesterday, the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH.

Troops recovered the ELF van, a Honda motor cycle, a sub machine gun, two AK 47 rifles, two grenades, and 25 rounds of rifle ammunition.

The Media Centre said that separatist terrorists also hijacked an ELF van belonging to Arumugam Rasanadan, at Veppan Kulam in northern Sri Lanka yesterday.

Khomeyni Urges Continued Efforts in War

LD091158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Six-minute speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to officials of the Islamic Committees, Guard Corp officers, and Armed Forces officers on 9 November; place not given — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I wish to express my own gratitude to the entire Armed Forces, including the Gendarmerie, the Guards Corps, the committees, the mobilization, and others for having stabilized this Islamic Republic through their own might.

Our enemies, both internal and external, must remember that the Islamic Republic — despite the superpowers, such groups as the hypocrites [Monafeqin], and the opponents of the Republic — has been stabilized and that, God willing, nothing will harm it.

What I wish to say to you gentlemen is that you will be victorious [chants and shouts of approval], that what you are accomplishing is a divine task; it is something that is being done for the sake of God. Therefore, continue your efforts, for killing or being killed will lead to your salvation. Nevertheless, you must try to fulfill your task as a divine task, which is the case, thank God.

Whenever I see the faces of these people who head for the fronts I feel ashamed [sound of women weeping]; I feel ashamed noticing the height these people have reached, the height of gnosticism which enables them to go to the fronts with such a degree of enthusiasm for the sake of God.

As for our enemies, they must remember that the Islamic Republic, not only now, but from the very beginning, was established and achieved stability in this world without depending on any individual. It depends on the nation; it depends on the Armed Forces. Individuals have no part to play in it.

Daily rumors have it that such or such a thing has happened, that the fellow [referring to himself] has had a stroke, that he is on his deathbed. All right, so be it. Death is for everyone. The point, however, is that they should take no pleasure in this. [women heard weeping] This is a fact; God willing, you will see the survival of the Islamic Republic, whether I or others are here or not.

There was a time when these people felt very pleased when they set off a bomb in the Republic and killed 70 or 80 people, our friends and dignitaries. They felt very pleased because they thought that was the end of the Republic. They then saw that the Islamic Republic did not end, rather the people poured into the streets more than ever before. The same thing applies now. They must not waste their time. These states around the Gulf must not waste their time; they must not sacrifice themselves for Saddam [Husayn of Iraq]. Saddam's fate is sealed. He is about to fall, God willing, his fall is within the near future. At any rate, regardless of the fact as to whether he falls or not, we have a job, a duty to perform. Our nation, our Army, and our entire Armed Forces are performing a duty.

This is similar to the case when it is said that if so and so is gone from among us then people would not say their daily prayers. We are talking about duty; once someone is gone, people will not give up fulfilling their duty; if someone disappears, people will not abandon their daily prayer or their Mecca pilgrimage. Today the issue of war for us is more important than the marginal aspects of religion. It is not a case of war between others; this is a war between Islam and blasphemy; it is a war between Islam and hypocrisy. This war is a religious duty which we will fulfill, as others do.

I pray to God for your success and health. May God bless all those martyred and receive them in his festivity. May God also bless others who have been rendered disabled. God bless you all.

Montazeri, Khomeyni View 'Important Issues'

LD101040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Grand Ayatollah Montazeri has met Imam Khomeyni. During the meeting, he discussed the country's important issues with the imam of the nation.

Lebanese Paper Reports Montazeri Speech

NC081040 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 7 Nov 86 pp 1, 12

[Report attributed to IRNA, REUTERS, AP, UPI, and AFP]

[Excerpt] U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday denied that his country had reached a secret agreement with Tehran on the release of American hostages being held in the Middle East in return for supplying Iran with arms and spare parts. Following the disclosure of former national security adviser Robert McFarlane's visit to Tehran, however, *The Washington Post* said that it had obtained information to the effect that arms shipments, including one from Israel, were sent to Iran at the time of the release of two American hostages — Benjamin Weir (in September 1985) and Lawrence Jenco (last July).

As this disclosure was made, IRNA disseminated the speech delivered by Ayatollah Montazeri in the city of Qom last Tuesday [4 November] in which he announced his emergence from silence and retirement in the wake of the arrest of a number of his supporters 2 months ago. Foremost among those arrested was Mehdi Hashemi, the official responsible for assisting "the Islamic liberation movements."

Montazeri's resignation as successor to Iranian leader Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni was reported by the Western media. His speech was delivered to mark the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's exile, the occupation of the American Embassy in Tehran, and Student Day.

Montazeri's speech as disseminated by IRNA did not contain his reference to a "lack of unity" in the Iranian leadership or his call for the ruling sides in Iran to repudiate selfishness and personal ambitions — stories which several foreign news agencies reported from Tehran the day before yesterday.

Montazeri stated: The Muslim students' occupation of the American spy den in Tehran was, in fact, a second revolution. It destroyed the reputation of the United States and the myth of its might.

Montazeri added: "Lebanese Muslims felt proud and strong in the wake of the occupation of the American den in Tehran. They had faced the United States, Israel, and France, and chased them from Lebanon in humiliation."

Montazeri affirmed: "The secret behind the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran can be found in three factors. The first was the faith and political awareness of the Muslim Iranian people. The second was the unity and solidarity which existed among all sectors of the population. The third, and most important factor which led to victory, was the decisive and effective leadership of Imam Khomeyni. The Islamic Revolution would not have succeeded in Iran without the leadership of Imam Khomeyni."

Montazeri said: "The slogan 'Death for America,' which is one of our revolutionary chants, does not mean death for the American people. Americans are no different from the citizens of other nations. But they have been implicated in the actions of their government and the unjust policies of the White House."

Montazeri stated: "The slogan 'Death for America' means death for colonialists and injustice as such. In this respect, there is no difference between America and the Soviets."

Montazeri added: "The Soviets commit crimes and spread injustice in many parts of the world. This is particularly true in Afghanistan where they are engaged in the mass killing of the Muslim people. They lie daily, saying that they will leave Afghanistan."

Montazeri affirmed: "If the United States truly changed its policies and methods, then it would be possible to establish ties. In this case relations would be between two independent countries and not between an oppressor and the oppressed." [passage omitted citing statements to newsmen by U.S. officials denying any agreement with Iran, reportage by U.S. media on McFarlane's visit and alleged talks about an arms deal, and reference to an ABC interview with former Iranian President Bani-Sadr]

Former President on U.S.-Iranian Contacts

PM101126 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Nov 86 p 3

["J.G." report: "Former President Bani-Sadr Maintains That Americans Recently Supplied Sophisticated Equipment to Tehran"]

[Excerpt] In a statement to *Le Monde*, former Iranian President Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr, who still has close contacts with Iran despite his exile in Paris, said that Mr McFarlane's visit to Iran in September had been prepared by a previous American mission which was received by Muhammad 'Ali Hadi Najafabadi, a deputy and chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, and a former friend of Ayatollah Montazeri who sided with Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani 1 year ago. According to Mr Bani-Sadr, during his visit to Tehran Mr McFarlane had numerous meetings with the Pasdaran [revolution guards] commanders and discussed with them ways of remedying the Army's lack of equipment.

The former Iranian president believes that just 3 days after Mr McFarlane's departure, two American CI cargo planes from a military base in the Philippines landed at Tehran airport with supplies of spare parts and electronic equipment for the Iranian Army's radar, for helicopters, and for F-5, F-4, and F-14 planes supplied by the United States to Iran during the shah's reign. According to Mr Bani-Sadr, the Americans have also supplied the Iranians with sophisticated equipment for jamming the radios Iranian oppositionists have set up on Iran's borders thanks to American gifts.

In any case, Mr McFarlane's presence in Tehran was reported at the beginning of October by pamphlets handed out by the Hashemi brothers who were arrested in mid-October by Intelligence Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri's department. In these pamphlets the Hashemi brothers, who were in charge of the Pasdaran section responsible for Islamic liberation movements and of Ayatollah Montazeri's office, condemned the "relations which some leaders have with the United States and the contacts established with American envoys."

Since then the Pasdaran section responsible for helping Islamic liberation movements has been decapitated by the arrest of its main leaders and is now under the authority of Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis and the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council. [passage omitted]

UK's Waite Denies Being Used as U.S. 'Decoy'

LD071514 Tehran IRNA in English 1512 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] London, Nov 7, IRNA — Special Envoy for the Church of England, Terry Waite, is angered by suggestions that he was used as an American decoy in the release of U.S. personnel held in Lebanon.

He was not "in the pay, control, or anything else of the British, American, Iranian or any other government," he insisted in an interview with IRNA.

There have been mounting reports following the disclosure earlier of an American delegation being expelled from Iran that the archbishop's special envoy was used as a front, while the U.S. attempted to bargain for the release of Americans held in Lebanon.

Credited for the release of the American Father Jenco last July, Terry Waite has maintained that his mission in Lebanon were purely on "humanitarian grounds."

David Jacobsen, the director of the American University Hospital in Beirut who was released by his captors last Sunday in Lebanon, personally acknowledged the role played by Waite in his release.

Waite had been shuttling from Cyprus and Lebanon with American officials in a U.S. military helicopter.

In London Friday, he contended that he was an "independent" envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, the religious head of the Church of England.

"I still hope and I've always had to maintain hopes of returning to Lebanon" for helping to win the release of the remaining Western hostages, he told IRNA.

Upon his return to London Wednesday Waite appeared greatly disappointed as his expectation a day earlier of the release of two more hostages in Lebanon did not materialise.

Waite told reporters "the rumour and speculation of the last few days has made my own contacts a little nervous. It means there is a new vulnerability in the situation."

Irish Government Refuses Passport 'Misuse' Debate

LD071424 Tehran IRNA in English 1409 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] London, Nov 7, IRNA — A debate on the misuse of Irish passports by U.S. envoys on a recent trip to Iran was overruled by the government in Dublin Thursday.

The motion had been put forward by Tomas Macgiolla, president of the Workers' Party, requesting an emergency debate on the issue and follows other opposition politicians' demands to lodge formal protests with the American administration.

Spokesman for the Workers' Party, Tony Heffernan, said there were a number of outstanding questions that needed to be answered on the subject, specifying that the Irish Government needed to know how the U.S. authorities came to be in possession of the passports and whether they were forged or supplied by others.

He pointed out that the affair raises the larger question of the attitude of America to small neutral countries like Ireland.

"Repeatedly, we are told that Ireland has a special relationship with America," he added, "but it seems only to abuse it."

There is a need for the government to make "stiff" representations to the U.S. authority, he added.

On Wednesday the Irish Foreign Ministry confirmed that it was following up the matter and was in contact with the American authorities in Washington.

Envoy to Libya on 'Illegal Visit,' U.S. Media

LD091821 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Nov 9, IRNA — The contradictions and denials in the imperialist-Zionist mass media concerning the illegal visit of a five man U.S. delegation to Iran, betray the U.S. officials' desperate efforts to avoid a humiliating scandal for the Reagan administration, said Iran's Ambassador to Tripoli Mohammad Kazem Khonsari Sunday.

In an interview with Libyan television, the Iranian ambassador noted that 'Down with the U.S.' is a strategic slogan which the Iranian Muslims will never forget.

Khonsari described relations between Iran and Libya as 'brotherly'. He said that the two nations have been in the forefront of a successful struggle against imperialism and its agents.

On the future of the Iraqi regime, the Iranian ambassador said that once the Baghdad government is overthrown, an Islamic and popular regime will be elected by the Iraqi Muslims.

Khonsari stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran does not covet even an inch of Iraqi soil, and reiterated that Iraq belongs to the Iraqi nation alone.

Khonsari further remarked that Iran does not tolerate covetous eyes on Iraq by any country and emphasised on the need for safeguarding the territorial integrity of Iraq.

Commentaries View Alleged McFarlane Visit

Visit Shows U.S. 'Despondency'

LD082158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The history of the Islamic nation's opposition to and struggle against the United States goes back to the period when the latter replaced Britain, that old colonialist fox, and established its domination over the shah's system of government, the country's mineral and oil resources, its industry, and agriculture. A point of particular interest is the succinctness of the imam of the nation's [Khomeyni's] oft-repeated speeches in 1342 [1962]. In these speeches, he noted the irreconcilable position of Islam vis-a-vis the world-devouring United States. He named the West, headed by the United States, and its overt and covert interferences, as the cause of all the difficulties facing the country. [passage omitted] Having failed to bring about any changes in the pillars of the revolution despite all its military and propagandistic might, the United States is now despondent. Consequently, the United States is now trying, by various means, to establish friendly relations with the Islamic Republic, thus attempting to make up for the past. But our people's battle against the arch-Satan has not been halted; instead, it is daily gaining in intensity.

Speaking on 13 Aban [4 Nov] at a gathering of students and pupils on the occasion of the anniversary of the storming of the den of espionage [U.S. Embassy in Tehran] and the anniversary of the imam's exile, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Our revolution's slogan has been "Death to America" from the very beginning. Even now, the slogan "Death to America" enjoys top priority in our work. [passage omitted]

Together with the gradual emergence of indications pointing to the collapse of Saddam's regime, and the realization by both

superpowers that they cannot prevent it and that they have no other alternative but to accept the bitter reality of the defeat of Iraq, they moved toward improving relations [with Iran]. The might of the Islamic Republic as well as its universal prestige has reached such a point that the United States sees no alternative but to establish economic relations with it in order to blunt the sharp point of our revolutionary spear, thus trying to save its interests in the Middle East. Commenting on this, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated: Right now the United States has already stretched its begging hand to us through various means; it is thus admitting its own despondency. In order to make up for its historical mistake, the United States is moving devilishly and deviously, hoping to compensate for the harm it has suffered.

The best example of the despondency of the United States is, perhaps, the illegal and secret arrival in Iran of so-called [ed eai] McFarlane in the guise of a crewman of a plane. This shows the depth of the desperation and despondency of the United States, considering that this presidential adviser did not have the courage to get an official visa, and, instead, arrived illegally in Iran in the guise of a crewman, bringing with him a cross-shaped cake and proposals for peace and improving relations.

Still failing to understand the realities of the revolution, the Americans were under the impression that, as a result of the escalation of the war, the imposition of an embargo, and the blockading of our country's wealth in world banks as dictated by the United States and the West, Iran would be weakened and thus more flexible in its anti-U.S. stands. As for the confusion experienced by the White House, it would suffice to say that, having made a naive analysis of the situation, the White House planned its policies.

When, as it were, so-called McFarlane and his entourage arrived in Iran requesting to meet the country's dignitaries and officials, they faced an unexpected reaction — no official was willing to meet them. In this connection, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: The imam graciously stated that no meeting would be held with these people and refused to receive their message; just see what these people have to say and what they want in Iran. This approach, which is indicative of the inviolability of Iran's fight against the United States, cannot be analyzed in conventional international diplomatic teams, for it rendered a skilled politician such as so-called McFarlane helpless. [passage omitted]

At any rate, what can be said is: The heroic Iranian nation has recognized its path: It has come to the conclusion of continuing its relentless confrontation with the world-devouring United States. Was it not the United States which provided limitless resources to Iraq, and still does? Was it not the United States that planned the policy to bring down oil prices in order to see the Islamic Republic defeated in the war? Was it not the United States that equipped such counterrevolutionary groups as the hypocrites [Monafeqin; reference to the Mojahedin] and others? Is not the den of espionage a manifestation and symbol of U.S. crimes? [passage omitted]

As stated by the imam of the nation, the United States is our main enemy — we will never compromise with our main enemy.

Disclosing Visit Heightened 'Trust'

LD090058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Nov 86

[From the "press review"]

[Excerpts] The title of the day's topic of *Ettela'at* daily is "Truthfulness and Frankness in News," and we invite you to listen to it in this part of the program. *Ettela'at* daily writes:

As you observed, on the anniversary of the capture of the U.S. espionage den by the followers-of-the-line-of-the-imam, students, and pupils; Imam Khomeyni's exile to Turkey from Iran; Student Day; and the massacre on Tehran University during the martial law administration, students and pupils, charged with delivering a crushing and exposing speech against the U.S. Government, the U.S. President, and U.S capitulation, marched from the former U.S. Embassy to the Islamic Consultative Assembly building.

First at the auspicious gathering the representative of the demonstrators and students delivered an important speech, followed by the Majlis speaker, who detailed the liberation-seeking stands adopted by the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the blows dealt by the revolution at the body of U.S. imperialism and global arrogance, while brimming with sincerity and amicability, and then disclosed the saga of a visit by the alleged [ed ai] representatives of Reagan to Iran. [passage omitted]

We are not, at this juncture, about to analyze, review, or deliver a speech about this event viewing its various aspects. We want to view this from one angle only, that of news. In fact, the Majlis speaker brought news of an important occurance by declaring and analyzing this event responding to needs — the thirst and public inquisitiveness for news. What the Majlis speaker disclosed, in this regard, bore some fruits and some fundamentally positive results. This analytical and friendly speech on the one hand, responded to the general inquisitiveness of youth and the public, which is natural, and in other words, considerably satisfied this collective and natural sensation which had initiated many questions and queries in this regard. On the other hand, this speech and analysis of developments regarding relations and contacts between Iran, Japan, and the United states, as well as action taken by Japan for the sake of mediation and intercession, heightened the public sense of trust vis-a-vis the honesty and sincerity of the responsible officers of order and state.

In fact, this way of speaking to the public with such informality, friendliness, and fraternity has always brought, and will always bring, numerous positive effects. Baseless and justified worries are eradicated; friends become heart-warmed and feel that they have not missed important observations. They view themselves as aware, partners in affairs and present on the scenes. [passage omitted] They feel that the responsible officers of the Islamic Republic of Iran respect and consider them persons of character and value the people, youth, committed generation of this country. [passage omitted]

To the same extent, the public trust in the news apparatus increases. During the period between the event and the sensational speech by the Majlis speaker we observed and heard to

what extent the market for secret gossip rose and to what extent it continued. Among the people and the defenders of the revolution and Islam, too, such rumors continued to infiltrate and penetrate, reaching such levels that it was said that the recent arrests were linked with the above event. On this basis, various analyses and reviews came forth. The details given by the Majlis speaker showed that these rumors were baseless and manufactured on presumptions, guesses, and suspicions. Fortunately the imam has been in touch with the events and, thanks be to God, we see he is standing as high as a mountain and watching events.

The words of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani had another advantage: This was a timely, justified, and necessary lead and preemptive act. As with various news affairs, if the announcement of this piece of information were to have begun with doubt, trepidation, and delay, then it would not only have had the positive and certain effect that it has had, it might have had an adverse effect as well. Had the U.S. officers and foreign radios decided it was necessary to disclose the event, preferring to speak rather than to keep silent for the sake of preserving some vital interests in the intervening period, then the chance would have been lost and the following reaction and reply in detail by us would have lacked any positive influence and perhaps would even have proved negative. Fewer people would have believed our utterances word for word, thinking we did not accommodate the people and that our foundation lies on the distortion of news and events and that we only expose secrets and disclose news when danger is felt or when the others — the foreigners — have already exposed the affair. [passage omitted]

Trust, sincerity, and frankness in mutual relations between the public and the officers, who are of and with the people, are but one principle. Yes, disclosing news in a wholesome and allround manner is a principle, unless its opposite may be proved. We all must learn and (?teach).

KEHYAN Cited on U.S. Policy 'Change'

LD090153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Nov 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Excerpts] "The United States — Its Actions and New Strategy" is the title of an article published in today's *Keyhan*. The paper writes: It was demonstrated once again that Iran is still a revolutionary state. Having said that, no one should err in assessing or analyzing this reality, or in entertaining the idea of taming or transforming this state into a pseudorevolutionary or nonrevolutionary state, or believing that it is a simple task — for this revolutionary state continues to enjoy support and protection by the mighty supremacy of Islam, the influence of clerical and spiritual leaders, and the alert and active popular participation in social issues. [passage omitted]

The most basic analytical point that one can make about the nature of McFarlane's trip, a point which is substantiated by topical news reports, is the devious, and at the same time untenable move by the U.S. ruling circles vis-a-vis the Islamic Republic, and the position it enjoys on the battlefield and in the Middle East. [passage omitted]

With regard to the vulnerability of social policies in the region, any future victory by our combatants on the battlefield will increase the might and influence of Islamic ideology, the supremacy of the strategy of the irreconcilable struggle against imperialism and Zionism, the flowering of Islamic movements, and, eventually, the sociopolitical instability within the region's states.

The realization by U.S. leaders of the threat to the interests of global arrogance is glaringly obvious in the Western analyses of the situation, analyses which do not deceptively gloss over the danger. In fact, this danger is among the reasons contributing to yet again another change of U.S. policy toward the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It appears that two factors have influenced the new attempts by the United States in this regard: The first factor involves the impressions and beliefs of the West concerning certain aspects of the current foreign policy pursued by Iran; the fact, however, is that they lack any full and comprehensive understanding of what is taking place in Iran. It is in light of this that they open special accounts for certain political and ideological issues in Iran. The second factor is a peculiarity of Reagan's foreign policy, a peculiarity that can be assumed to be the return by the United States to the doctrine of Brzezinski and the Carter administration — a doctrine which, we know, resulted in defeat for the United States in Iran and Nicaragua.

Having said that, it is not farfetched to think that, based on a new assessment of the situation, the U.S. intends to lead Iran's diplomacy and foreign policy into a whirlpool of compromise, and will try to keep a tight rein on the dimensions of Iran's future victories. Once it is revealed that developments in the region — be they of any kind — have already been determined by the United States, then any influence or authority for the Islamic Revolution of Iran would no longer remain. This is a devious scheme which requires maximum alertness.

An objective look at the region's events, such as the release of a hostage in Lebanon or the dismissal of Zaki Yamani, and then an analytical link between the various collective stands taken by the United States in this regard, lead us to conclude that these events should also be assessed within the framework of U.S. foreign policy. To elaborate: As far as the Zaki Yamani issue is concerned, if we do not link it to an internal power struggle, then one can say that the United States is thinking of strengthening its allies in the Arab Middle East; but Iran's victories, which at any event shall culminate in the fall of Saddam, will prepare the region for fundamental changes. This, like it or not, shall increase the instability of the region's rulers. Consequently, if one could eliminate the grounds for disatisfaction, be it superficial and spurious, then developments in the region would come under control, and, as a result, the vital interests of the United States and the West in the region would be secure.

Based on such a stance taken by the United States, as well as the manifest evidence pointing to its stage-by-stage continuation under the present circumstances, one can claim that the Reagan

administration will attempt to try other ways and means to promote its ugly intentions — to involve the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to gain the necessary guarantees.

At this point it is imperative to mention a certain point: One must not forget that to remove Saddam and the ruling Ba'thist regime in Iraq, it is imperative to pursue a political struggle and revolutionary diplomacy in a climate of full awareness and sincerity together with relentless attacks along the front. In this connection, one can draw a clear line between a compromising stand and talks, negotiations and agreement, within the uncompromising foundations of the revolution. For if the collective regional states have concluded to drop Saddam, and his friendly and supporting states are to adopt a position of true neutrality, then any escalation of hostility with such countries would not be a very attractive approach. [passage omitted]

PUK, SAIRI Officials Meet, Discuss Ties
NC091022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Mr Jalal Talabani, secretary general of the Patriotic Union of Iraqi Kurdistan [PUK], has met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, chairman of the Supreme Assembly for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI]. During their meeting, which was also attended by several PUK and SAIRI members, Mr Talabani praised the role played by the late Grand Ayatollah Hakim in establishing close and sincere relations between the Muslims of Iraq. He particularly lauded his support for the Muslim Kurds. Mr Talabani described his meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim as extremely important and valuable. He then spoke about the participation of the Kurdish combatant forces in the Victorious Fath-1 and Fath-2 operations. He stated: These operations were fully coordinated and carried out by the forces of the Islamic Republic and the oppressed Muslim Kurds of northern Iraq. The operations inflicted a strong and fatal blow against Iraq's Ba'thist regime.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim referred to the victories achieved by the combatants of Islam in the Fath-1 and Fath-2 operations. He said: The need for participation by all the forces opposing Saddam, especially clergymen, ulema, and other oppressed strata in Iraq, is felt more now than ever before. He added: Today Iraq's northern area is considered to be a free zone for the union of all forces who oppose Saddam's regime. In light of the fact that Iraq's Ba'thist-Zionist and dependent regime is now more shaky and agitated than ever before, we should not let this opportunity slip by.

In conclusion, PUK Secretary General Jalal Talabani stated: Today, we are proud to be fighting against the Ba'thist armed forces of Iraq with the commandments of Islam. We expect that the Islamic system will be able to undertake further efforts on behalf of the oppressed Kurds of Iraq, thereby mitigating some of the difficulties suffered by the Kurds in the past. Mr Jalal Talabani thanked the Islamic Republic of Iran for its assistance during the Fath-1 and Fath-2 operations. He also expressed gratitude for the Islamic Republic's declared stand on the need for nonintervention by colonialist and dependent forces in the fate of Iraqi Muslims, especially those in northern Iraq.

2 Iraqi Kurdish Opposition Parties Unite
LD081430 Tehran IRNA in English 1423 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 8, IRNA — Two major Iraqi opposition parties have reached an agreement in order to coordinate and expand their struggle against the Iraqi regime.

In an Iranian-sponsored session convened here recently Idris Barzani from Kurdestan Democratic Party (KDP) and Jalal Talabani from Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) agreed to mobilise all their might and expand their fight in northern Iraqi regions aiming at toppling the Baghdad regime.

Representatives from the Islamic Republic of Iran were also present at the session.

Tehran Cites Iraqi Envoy's Comments in Turkey
LD092255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] According to a report of the *Islamic Republic News Agency*, simultaneous with a meeting of leading opponents of the Iraqi regime in Tehran, Iraqi Ambassador in Turkey Tariq 'Abd al-Jabbar Jawad, during an interview with the Turkish daily *Hurriyet*, while admitting that the Iraqi Kurdish warriors support the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced: If necessary Turkey could enter Iraqi territory in order to smash its opponents.

The daily *Hurriyet* has printed the above news on the first page of today's edition of the headline saying: "Turkey Can Enter Iraqi Territory."

Distributors of Clandestine Leaflets Arrested
LD081127 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The agents responsible for preparing, compiling, duplicating, and distributing clandestine circulars which could potentially create discord among the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, have been arrested.

The Public Relations Office of the Intelligence Ministry has announced that these clandestine circulars, inspired by the counterrevolution, were being distributed during the most sensitive juncture of the sacred defense of the Muslim nation of Iran in its confrontation against the Iraqi Ba'thist regime to divert the attention of Armed Forces personnel from the battlefronts to false issues.

So far in this connection, as a result of a warrant issued by the public prosecutor of the Armed Forces, Seyyed Ahmad Kashani, the deputy of the people of Natanz in the Islamic Majlis, and several misled military personnel have been identified and arrested.

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